

# TRENDS

## Wyoming Saw Little Change in Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in 2011

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Statistician

*This article summarizes the 2011 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses results. The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Also included are selected worker demographics, such as age and gender. State and local government data are discussed briefly. An estimated 2,410 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2011, with an incidence rate of 3.6.*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services annually conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as part of a nationwide data collection effort. The survey data identify the estimated incidence rates (see Definitions, page 8) of injuries and illnesses at the industry level. Detailed characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses (those that result in days away from work) also are identified. For 2011, cases with job transfer or restriction for the following

six private North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors will also have demographic and injury/illness characteristics provided by employers:

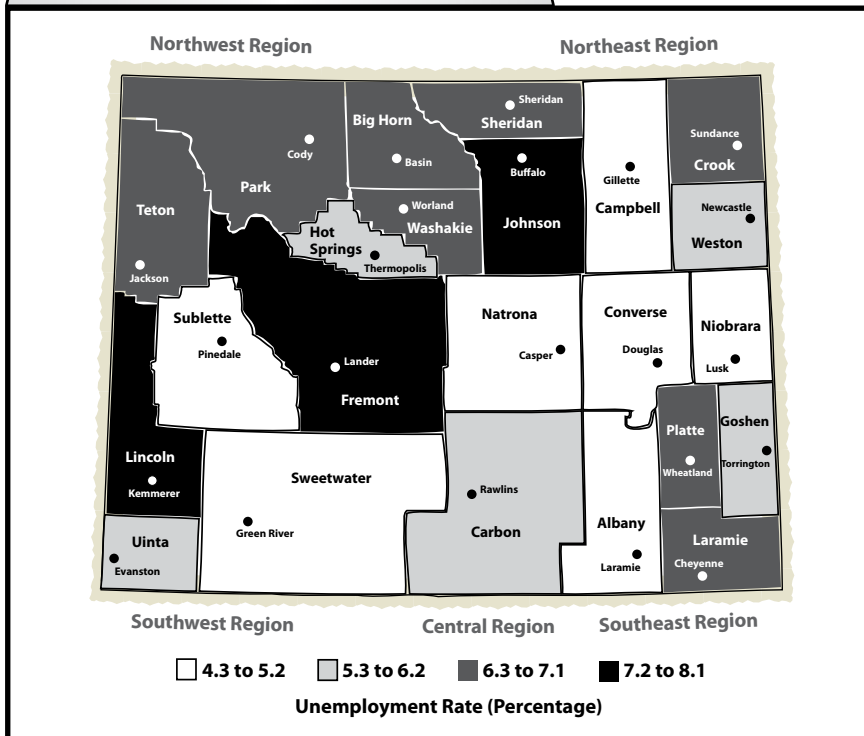
- 238 – Specialty trade contractors
- 311 – Food manufacturing
- 444 – Building materials & garden equipment supplies dealers
- 481 – Air transportation
- 493 – Warehousing & storage
- 623 – Nursing & residential care facilities

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **In January, Lincoln County posted the highest unemployment rate (8.1%), followed by Fremont (7.7%) and Johnson (7.2%) counties. ... page 17**
- **Continued unemployment insurance claims increased slightly (2.8%) over the year while unique claimants decreased by 13.2%. The largest increase in continued claims was in natural resources & mining (47.6%). ... page 19**

**Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, January 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**



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**NOW ONLINE**

**Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, and Gender, 2000-2012**

[http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables/2013/index.html](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2013/index.html)

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(Text continued from page 1)

Because it is the first year that data for cases with only job transfer or restriction days have been collected, there will not be any case characteristics or demographic data that are publishable. With future collected data, there will be publishable case characteristics.

The data for the cases with days away from work can be used by employers and safety awareness groups to focus on prevention. The data are also used by regulatory agencies for tracking injury and illness trends to target safety resources.

Wyoming had an estimated 2,410 severe occupational injury and illness cases in private industry in 2011. There were 2,510 cases in 2010. This is not a statistically significant decrease.

### Incidence Rates

The total estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all ownerships was 3.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees in 2011. The private sector estimated incidence rate was 3.6. The rate for state and local government was 4.6 for 2011. For state government alone, the rate was 3.2 for 2011; for local government alone, the rate was 5.2.

Figures 1a and 1b (see page 4) show the top 10 industry sectors with high estimated incidence rates in Wyoming and the United States, respectively, for 2011. Only two of the 10 top industry subsectors nationally were also found in Wyoming's top 10 for 2011.

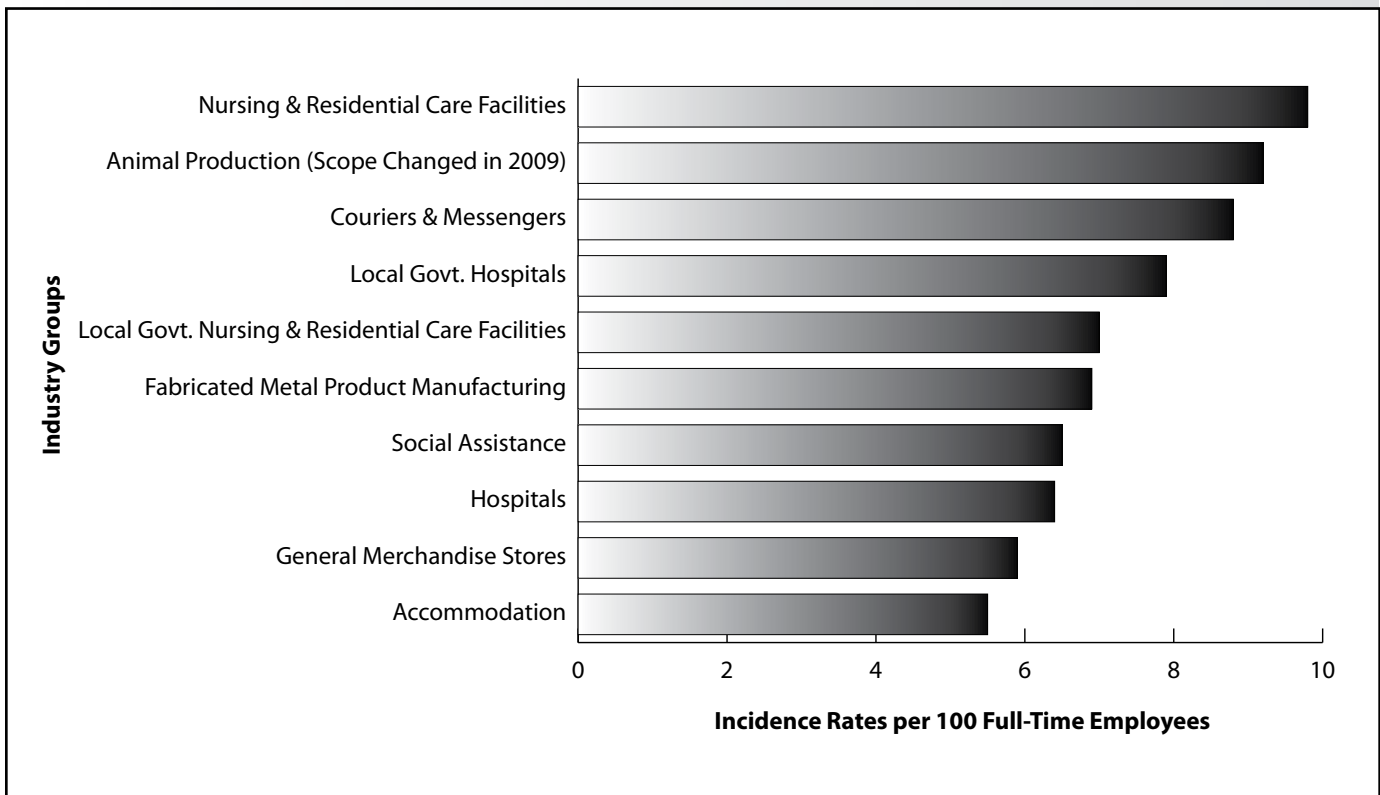


Figure 1a: Major Industry Groups With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, Wyoming, All Ownerships, 2011

The relative standard error (RSE; see Definitions) computed by BLS was used to calculate the estimates, with a 95% confidence interval. The tables with the RSE's are available upon request from R&P.

## Case and Demographic Data

Table 1 (see page 5) shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics for Wyoming from 2008 to 2011. These data show only cases with days away from work; they do not include cases that resulted solely in job transfer or restricted duty or those that were other recordable cases. There appears to be a general downward trend in the number of cases for each category over the years.

## Worker Characteristics

In 2011, males were 55.5% of Wyoming's workforce (BLS, 2012). Of the total of more serious work-related injuries and illnesses in 2011, 71.4% involved males. This compares with the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (CFOI) data showing that 96.6% of Wyoming CFOI fatalities in 2011 were males (CFOI, 2012). Females made up 44.5% of the workforce in Wyoming (BLS, 2012), but only 27.8% of workers who became more seriously injured or ill at work in 2011 were females<sup>1</sup>.

(Text continued on page 7)

<sup>1</sup>Data are not available to determine if the remaining 0.8% of workers who became injured or ill in 2011 were males or females.

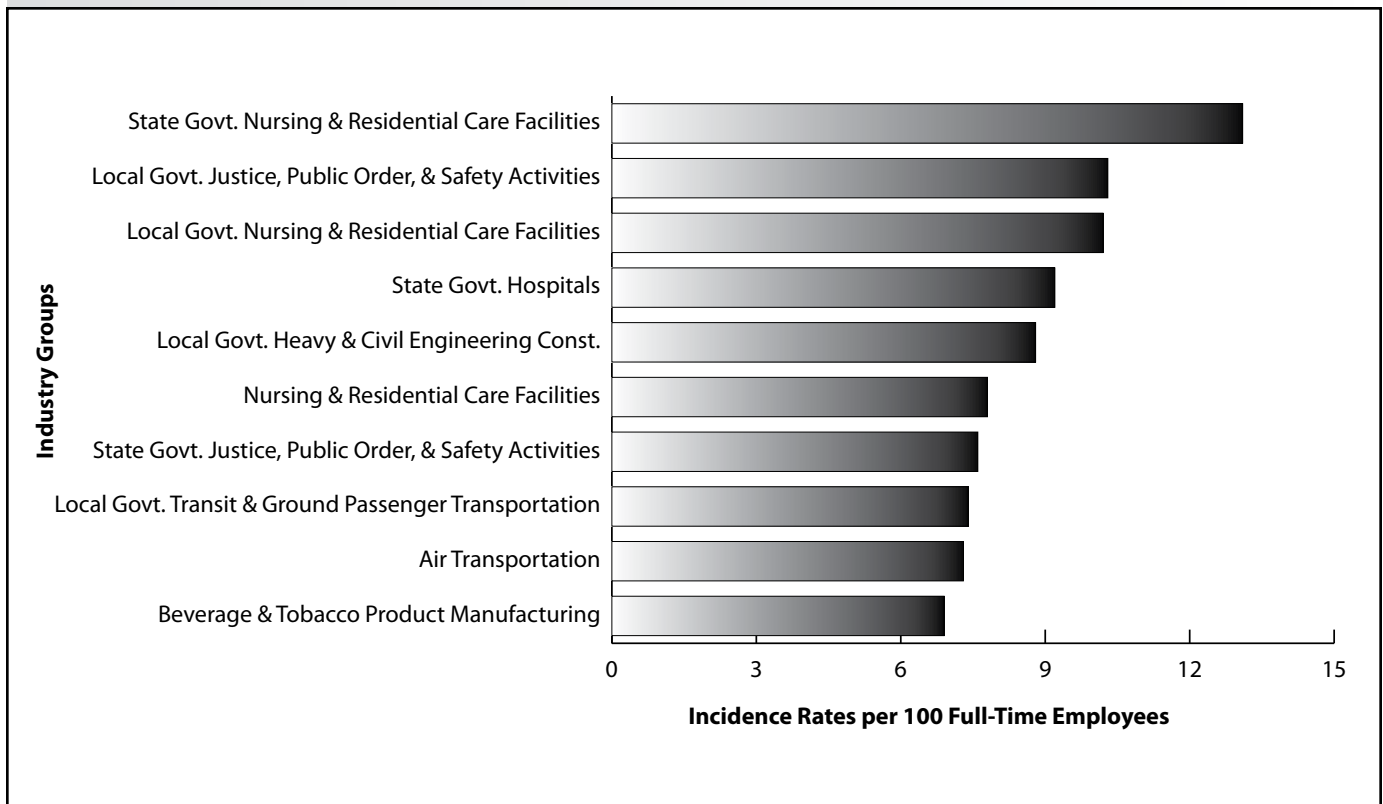


Figure 1b: Major Industry Groups With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, U.S., All Ownerships, 2011

**Table 1: Estimated Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work<sup>a</sup> by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics and Total Private Industry, Wyoming, 2008-2011**

	Total Private Industry <sup>b,c,d</sup>							
	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
Males	2,340	72.9	1,970	72.7	1,680	66.9	1,720	71.4
Females	810	25.2	710	26.2	800	31.9	670	27.8
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 19	180	5.6	100	3.7	60	2.4	90	3.7
20 to 24	470	14.6	460	17.0	280	11.2	350	14.5
25 to 34	640	19.9	730	26.9	600	23.9	570	23.7
35 to 44	780	24.3	480	17.7	520	20.7	430	17.8
45 to 54	670	20.9	570	21.0	630	25.1	520	21.6
55 to 64	370	11.5	280	10.3	330	13.1	390	16.2
65 and over	100	3.1	90	3.3	90	3.6	50	2.1
<b>Length of service with employer</b>								
Less than 3 months	790	24.6	570	21.0	470	18.7	440	18.3
3 months to 11 months	750	23.4	660	24.4	560	22.3	660	27.4
1 year to 5 years	1,010	31.5	880	32.5	910	36.3	760	31.5
More than 5 years	590	18.4	560	20.7	540	21.5	520	21.6

Table continued on page 6

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>d</sup>Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>e</sup>Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**Table 1: Estimated Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work<sup>a</sup> by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics and Total Private Industry, Wyoming, 2008-2011**

	2008		Total Private Industry <sup>b,c,d</sup>				2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Table continued from page 5</i>								
<b>Number of days away from work</b>								
Cases involving 1 day	410	12.8	340	12.5	410	16.3	299	12.4
Cases involving 2 days	300	9.3	300	11.1	220	8.8	229	9.5
Cases involving 3-5 days	760	23.7	510	18.8	350	13.9	400	16.6
Cases involving 6-10 days	320	10.0	310	11.4	290	11.6	280	11.6
Cases involving 11-20 days	370	11.5	270	10.0	360	14.3	219	9.1
Cases involving 21-30 days	190	5.9	220	8.1	210	8.4	130	5.4
Cases involving 31 or more days	860	26.8	770	28.4	670	26.7	851	35.3
Median days away from work <sup>e</sup>	7		8		10		11	
<b>Day of the week</b>								
Sunday	140	4.4	130	4.8	120	4.8	150	6.2
Monday	520	16.2	500	18.4	520	20.7	470	19.5
Tuesday	660	20.6	520	19.2	460	18.3	410	17.0
Wednesday	550	17.1	460	17.0	410	16.3	390	16.2
Thursday	590	18.4	430	15.9	350	13.9	440	18.3
Friday	520	16.2	360	13.3	440	17.5	370	15.4
Saturday	230	7.2	320	11.8	200	8.0	170	7.1

<sup>a</sup>Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>c</sup>Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>d</sup>Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>e</sup>Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

(Text continued from page 4)

The percentage and number of age group populations by gender (BLS, 2012) in Wyoming's workforce in 2011 are as follows:

**MALES - Percent and (Number) of age group populations who were employed:**

- 25-34, 91.1% (37,000)
- 35-44, 87.8% (30,000)
- 45-54, 88.2% (33,000)
- 55-64, 72.6% (28,000)

**FEMALES - Percent and (Number) of age group populations who were employed:**

- 25-34, 69.3% (27,000)
- 35-44, 75.8% (24,000)
- 45-54, 76.6% (29,000)
- 54-65, 65.5% (25,000)

There are approximately the same

numbers of people working in the age groups from 25 to 65, with males having more workers overall. The only age group with a noticeable increase in employment is the 55-64 age group, which has increased in number from 23,000 in 2006 to 28,000 in 2011 for males and from 19,000 to 25,000 in 2011 for females. R&P research has shown that the number of work place fatalities is related to changes in overall employment (Manning, 2010). This may also be true for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

### Injury and Illness Characteristics

In 2011, in the trade, transportation, & utilities industry, an estimated 490 males and 160 females had cases with days away from work (see Figure 2). During that year, manufacturing had over seven times the

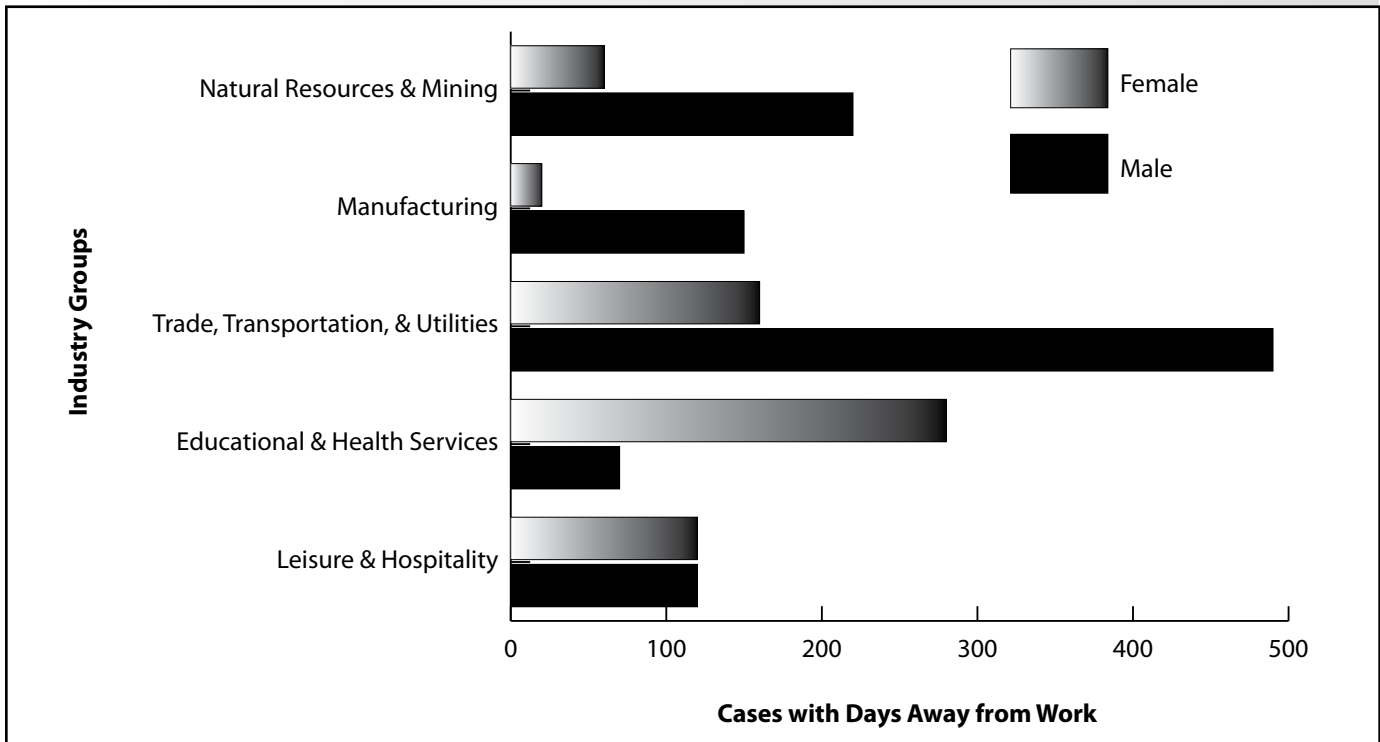


Figure 2: Estimated Numbers of Males and Females in Cases With Days Away From Work by Selected Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2011

number of males (150) than females (20) with cases resulting in days away from work. More females than males had cases with days away from work in the educational & health services industry (280 and 70, respectively). For the leisure and hospitality industry, in 2011 the same number of both males and females (120 each) had cases with days away from work.

Out of the major occupational groups, construction & extraction and transportation & material moving had

a higher-than-average percentage (43% combined) of total workers with work-related injuries or illnesses in 2011 (see Figure 3, page 10). Far more males than females usually work in these occupational groups. Consequently, more males than females were injured in these types of occupations. These workers included construction laborers and truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer. However, more females than males were injured in the major occupational groups of healthcare support and personal care & service because more females than

## Definitions

*Case of job transfer:* An injured or ill employee was assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day other than the day of injury or illness.

*Case of restricted duty:* An employee was kept from performing one or more routine functions (work activities the employee performed at least once per week) of his or her job, or was kept from working a full workday, or a licensed health care professional recommended either of the above.

*Cases with days away from work:* Severe cases that counted the day after the injury or onset of the illness, which may or may not include days of job transfer or restriction. Up to 180 days away from work (and/or days of job transfer or restriction) are counted for each injury.

*Event or exposure:* The manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion.

*Incidence rate:* Represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time

workers, calculated as  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where:

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

*Mandatory survey:* Participation by private sector employers is required by Public Law 91-596 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Participation by public sector employers is required by law by Wyoming OSHA, as Wyoming is a State Plan State. If an employer receives a survey from the BLS, even if they are partially exempt by OSHA due to having less than 11 employees for example, they must still complete the survey.

*Nature of injury or illness:* The physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains.

*Other recordable cases:* Cases not

(Definitions continued on page 9)



males were usually employed in these occupations. The highest percentage of injuries and illnesses by age group in 2011 was for workers age 25 to 34 (23.7%; see Figure 4, page 11).

For injuries resulting in days away from work, the largest percentage for nature of injury or illness was due to sprains, strains, and tears (45.6% in 2011; see Figure 5, page 12). Often the injuries were caused by falling, lifting, twisting and bending, standing or sitting, throwing, or reaching. This suggests that employers should place additional emphasis on sprain and strain prevention.

A number of changes in the case and demographic data have occurred due to the changes in the case and occupation coding manuals for this calendar year. A future article will outline those changes where no comparisons to earlier years' data can be made.

## Background and Methodology

For this mandatory survey (see Definitions), 2,200 Wyoming private and 290 public sector (state and local government) employers were notified in December 2010 to keep records of their firms' work-related injuries and illnesses during calendar year (CY) 2011 using the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) 300 forms. Along with data from the original firms sampled, occupational injury and illness data for 202 employers (from the mining, except oil & gas, and railroad industries) were added from administrative records developed during required incident reporting provided to BLS by two federal agencies: the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration (MSHA) and the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). In January of

(Definitions continued from page 8)

involving days away from work or days of job transfer or restricted duty but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Other recordable cases include, for example, stitches, prescription medication, a concussion, loss of consciousness, medical removal from job site, musculoskeletal disorders, or other significant diagnosed injury or illness.

*Out of scope:* An employer who did not have employees for the survey year or an employer whose employment size class or industry code changed.

*Part of body:* The part of the body

directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

*Relative Standard Error (RSE):* A percentage of the estimate. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value, the 95-percent confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

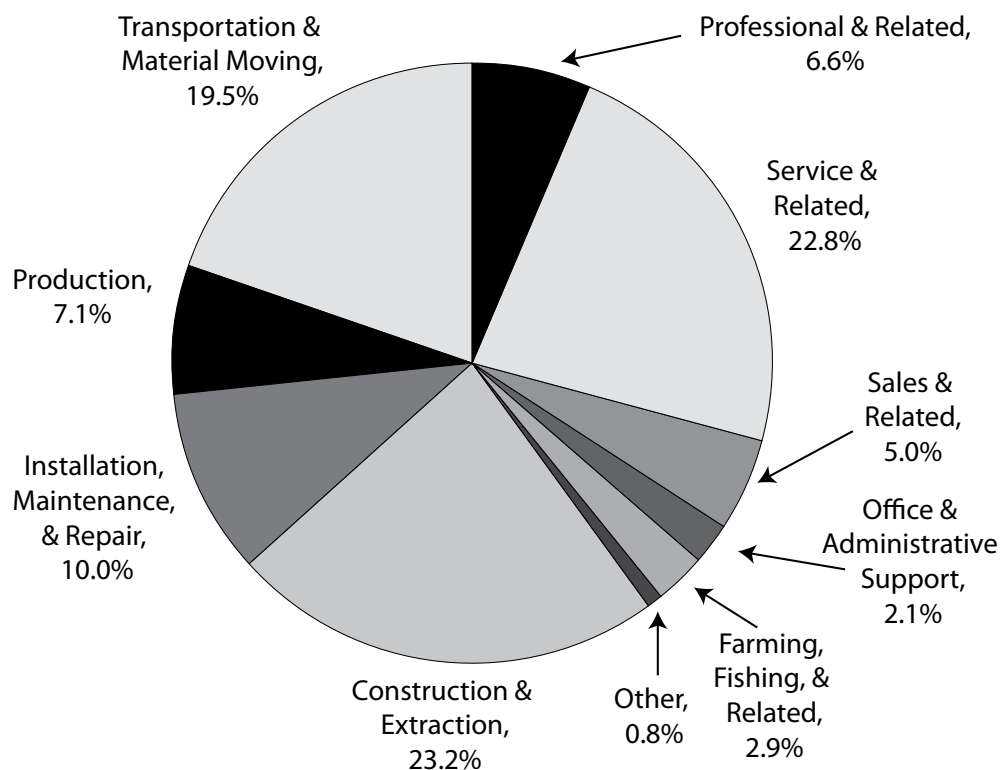
*Source of injury or illness:* The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery.

2012, public and private employers were sent a pamphlet describing how to transfer data from the OSHA 300 form to questionnaires available on the Internet or by e-mail.

Employers were asked to respond within 30 days. Two subsequent mailings were sent to non-respondents to increase response rates, after which attempts were made to contact these employers by phone to acquire the information. Employers were also contacted to verify or correct data. The data collection periods lasted approximately seven months. After the data collection periods, data and results were reviewed by regional and national BLS staff and incidence rates calculated.

Between 10.0% and 11.0% of the 2,700 original sampled units were determined to be out of scope, had gone out of business since the sample was drawn, had a duplicate record, or otherwise did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the survey. Of the remaining sampled and BLS-provided employers, 92% in 2011 provided useable responses for the survey.

Data were reported by employers on the basis of a single incident or occurrence. If an employee experienced more than one nonfatal work-related injury or illness during the calendar year, each incident was reported separately and is referred to as a case. If an incident injured more than one employee, each employee was



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Figure 3: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Occupation in Wyoming, Private Industry, 2011

reported separately on the questionnaire. To be categorized as a recordable case, an injury or illness must have required medical treatment beyond first aid (for additional information see the OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook online at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/handbook/index.html#1904.5>).

Data reported by employers to Worker’s Compensation has a higher number of work-

related injuries and illnesses due to having different definitions and requirements than the SOII does. R&P provides data on the number of Worker’s Compensation cases by quarter and historically which can be found at: <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety.htm>. Due to the discrepancies in the numbers of work-related injuries and illnesses reported by both Worker’s Compensation and the SOII, there has been and

continues to be research into this undercount. Information on the undercount can be found at: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q02>.

The BLS produces the SOII incidence rate estimates from the gathered data. Incidence rates by industry indicate the number of nonfatal occupational illnesses or injuries per 100 full-time employees. The cases deemed the most serious are those which involve days away from work (DAFW). The BLS counts up to a cap of 180 days away from work per case, even though there are cases with more days. The number of cases with days of restricted duty or job transfer (DJTR) are counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses. DAFW cases associated with employees who do not require time off work beyond the day of injury are not included as DAFW cases, but they may need to be included in the number of other recordable cases. Also counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses are the number of other recordable cases, which are cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid but with no lost time, restricted duty, or job transfer days.

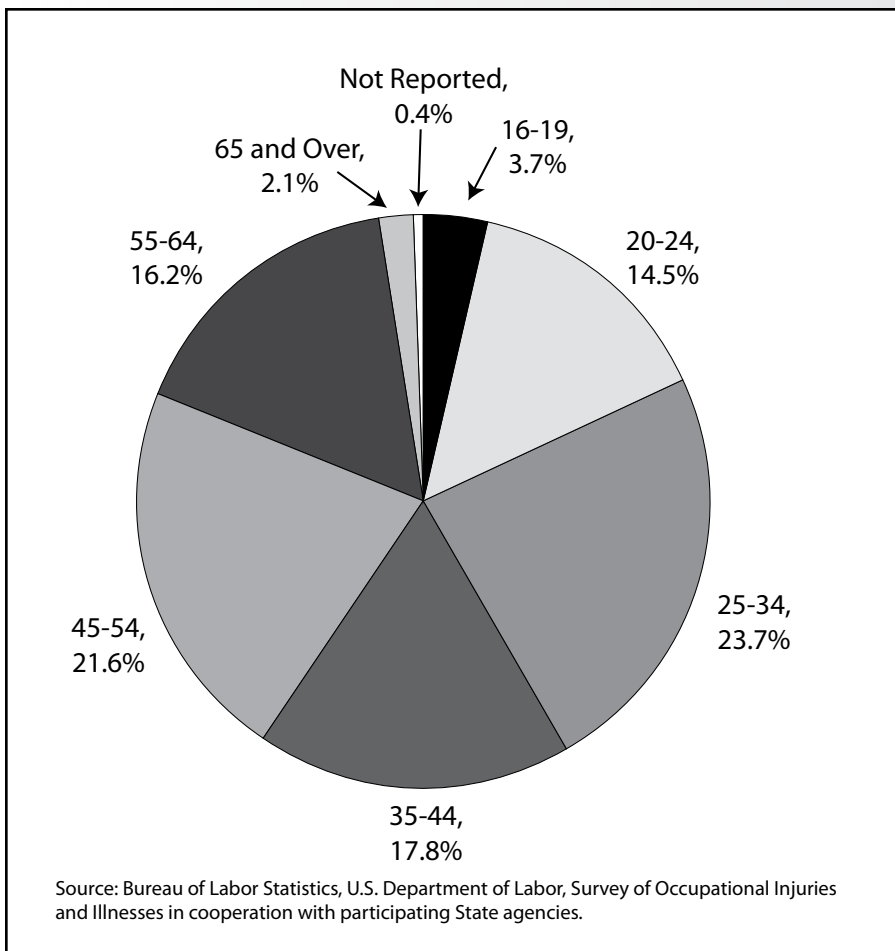


Figure 4: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Age of Worker in Wyoming, Private Industry, 2011

## Summary

From 2010 to 2011, Wyoming experienced essentially no change in the number of work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for private industry. Overall, males continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than females. This was likely due, in part, to higher ratios of males to females employed in industries with higher incidence rates; the exceptions were educational & health services and leisure & hospitality. More detail on 2011 data, as well as historical data and further documentation are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>. For more information, contact Valerie A. Davis at (307) 473-3838 or [val.davis@wyo.gov](mailto:val.davis@wyo.gov).

## References

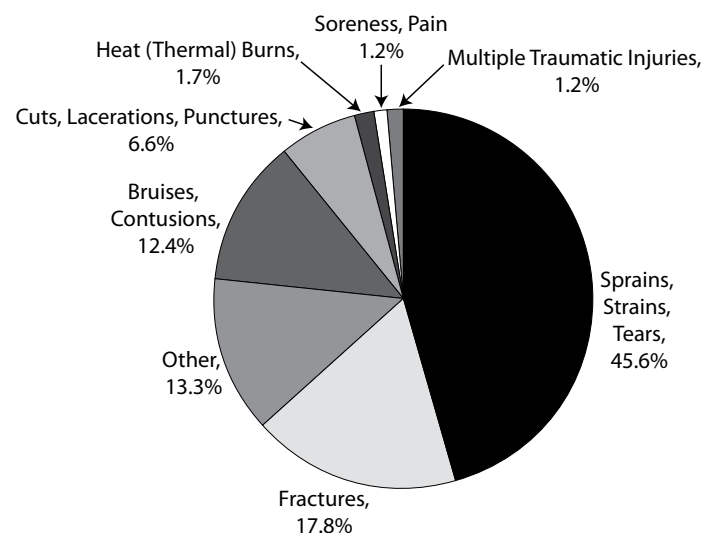
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming. (2012). Retrieved December 16,

2012 from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>

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Retrieved December 16, 2012, from [http://www.bls.gov/opub/gp/pdf/gp11\\_14.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/gp/pdf/gp11_14.pdf)

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Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2011

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**Wyoming Benefits Survey 2012**  
<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits2012/index.htm>

# Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.9% in January 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate was unchanged from December to January at 4.9%. Wyoming's unemployment rate fell from its January 2012 level of 5.7%, and remained significantly lower than the U.S. unemployment rate (7.9%). Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased by 949 (0.3%) from December to January.

Nearly all county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from December to January. With colder weather and the end of the holiday season, employment tends to decrease in January in many different sectors, including construction, retail trade, leisure & hospitality, and government. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Washakie (up from 4.7% to 6.5%) and Johnson (up from 5.7% to 7.2%) counties. Teton County's unemployment rate fell

from 7.3% to 6.5%. Unemployment often decreases in Teton County in January because of the winter tourist season.

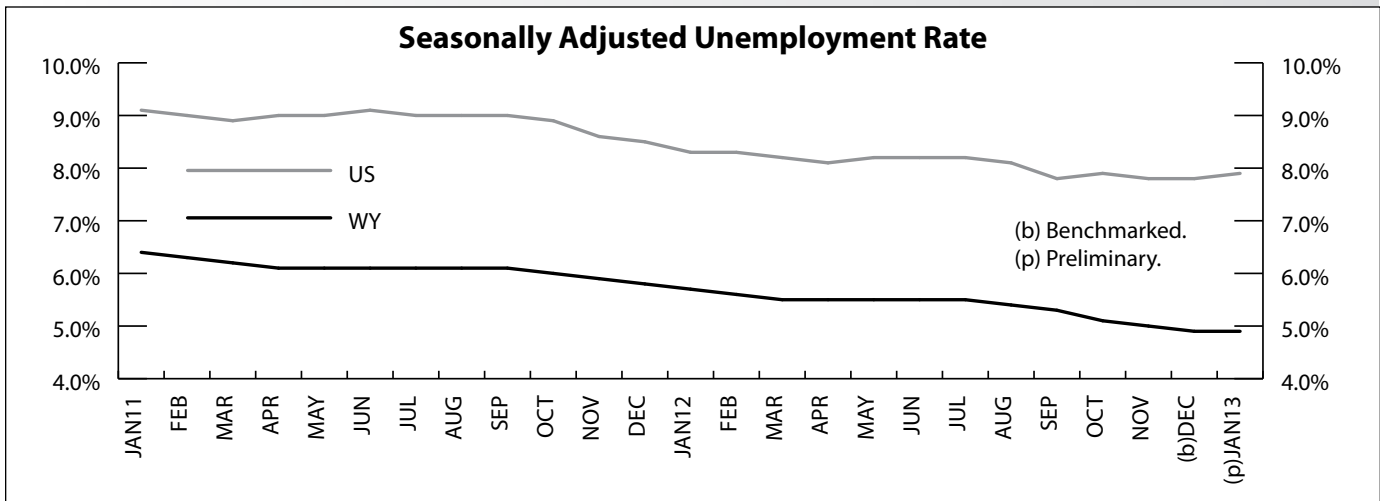
In January, Lincoln County posted the highest unemployment rate (8.1%), followed by Fremont (7.7%) and Johnson (7.2%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Converse (4.3%), Sublette (4.4%), Niobrara (4.6%), and Albany (4.6%) counties.

Most unemployment rates decreased from January 2012 to January 2013. The largest decreases were seen in Lincoln (down from 9.8% to 8.1%), Laramie (down from 7.7% to 6.4%), and Carbon (down from 7.3% to 6.1%) counties. Unemployment rates increased in Sublette (up from 3.8% to 4.4%) and Crook (up from 5.8% to 6.4%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (measured by place of work) stood at 279,900 jobs in January 2013, unchanged from a year earlier.



<sup>1</sup> Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



# Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, January 2013

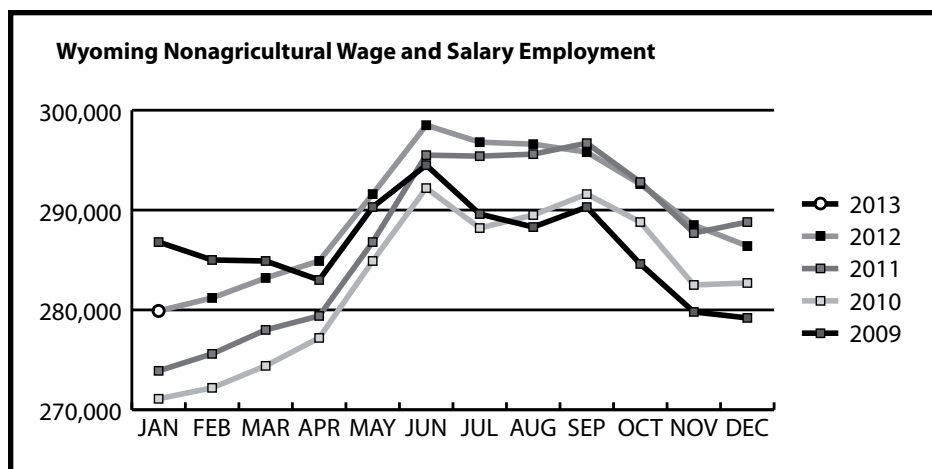
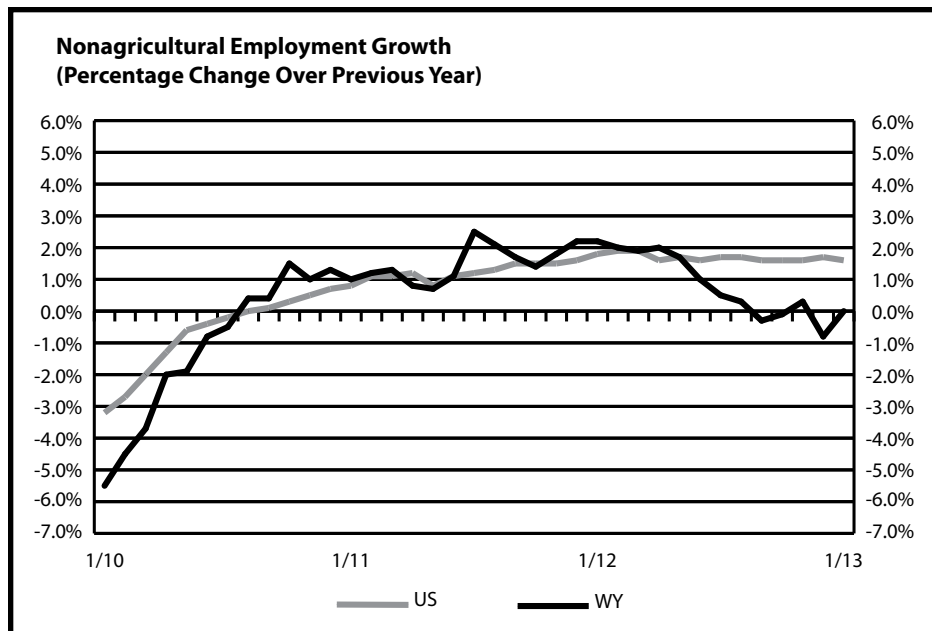
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>279,788</b>	<b>279,900</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	26,219	26,400	181	0.7%
Construction	19,366	19,800	434	2.2%
Manufacturing	9,229	9,500	271	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	9,080	9,300	220	2.4%
Retail Trade	28,086	29,100	1,014	3.5%
Transportation & Utilities	14,528	15,100	572	3.8%
Information	3,858	3,900	42	1.1%
Financial Activities	10,634	10,800	166	1.5%
Professional & Business Services	17,263	16,200	-1,063	-6.6%
Educational & Health Services	26,425	26,800	375	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	30,873	29,800	-1,073	-3.6%
Other Services	10,629	10,500	-129	-1.2%
Government	73,598	72,700	-898	-1.2%

Projections run in February 2013 and based on QCEW Data through September 2012.

## State Unemployment Rates January 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.6
Rhode Island	9.8
California	9.8
Nevada	9.7
North Carolina	9.5
New Jersey	9.5
Mississippi	9.3
Illinois	9.0
Michigan	8.9
South Carolina	8.7
Georgia	8.7
Indiana	8.6
District of Columbia	8.6
Oregon	8.4
New York	8.4
Pennsylvania	8.2
Connecticut	8.1
Arizona	8.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Kentucky	7.9
Florida	7.8
Tennessee	7.7
Washington	7.5
West Virginia	7.4
Maine	7.3
Colorado	7.3
Delaware	7.2
Arkansas	7.2
Wisconsin	7.0
Ohio	7.0
Alabama	6.9
Massachusetts	6.7
Maryland	6.7
Alaska	6.7
New Mexico	6.6
Missouri	6.5
Texas	6.3
Idaho	6.3
Louisiana	5.9
New Hampshire	5.8
Montana	5.7
Virginia	5.6
Minnesota	5.6
Kansas	5.5
Utah	5.4
Hawaii	5.2
Oklahoma	5.1
Iowa	5.0
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Vermont	4.7
South Dakota	4.4
Nebraska	3.8
North Dakota	3.3



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Jan 13	Dec 12	Jan 12	Dec 12	Jan 13
	Jan 13	Dec 12	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 13
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	7.9	8.1	8.5	-2.5	2.4
Construction	2.0	2.2	2.2	-9.1	16.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.5	5.6	5.6	-1.8	5.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Jan 13	Dec 12	Jan 12	Dec 12	Jan 13
	Jan 13	Dec 12	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 13
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.1	6.0	6.2	1.7	1.6
Construction	1.4	1.6	1.5	-12.5	5.6
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	-7.1
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.1	5.2	5.0	-1.9	4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.7	0.6	-14.3	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Jan 13	Dec 12	Jan 12	Dec 12	Jan 13
	Jan 13	Dec 12	Jan 12	Jan 13	Jan 13
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.3	1.5	1.5	-13.3	5.6
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.4	6.3	6.4	1.6	-3.2
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	25.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## State Unemployment Rates January 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.8
Mississippi	10.7
Rhode Island	10.5
California	10.4
Nevada	10.3
North Carolina	10.2
Illinois	10.1
New Jersey	10.1
Michigan	9.7
Indiana	9.6
Oregon	9.5
District of Columbia	9.4
New York	9.4
South Carolina	9.3
Pennsylvania	9.2
Georgia	9.1
Connecticut	8.7
Kentucky	8.7
Tennessee	8.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Washington	8.5
Maine	8.4
Ohio	8.4
Arizona	8.3
West Virginia	8.3
Arkansas	8.2
Florida	8.0
Wisconsin	8.0
Delaware	7.9
Alabama	7.8
Alaska	7.8
Colorado	7.6
Idaho	7.5
Massachusetts	7.4
Louisiana	7.2
Maryland	7.2
Missouri	7.2
New Mexico	7.0
Texas	6.9
Montana	6.8
Minnesota	6.7
New Hampshire	6.5
Iowa	6.2
Kansas	6.2
Virginia	6.2
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Utah	5.7
Oklahoma	5.6
Hawaii	5.4
Vermont	5.2
South Dakota	5.0
Nebraska	4.5
North Dakota	4.3

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The number of building permits issued in January 2013 in Wyoming fell 11.9% from a year earlier.

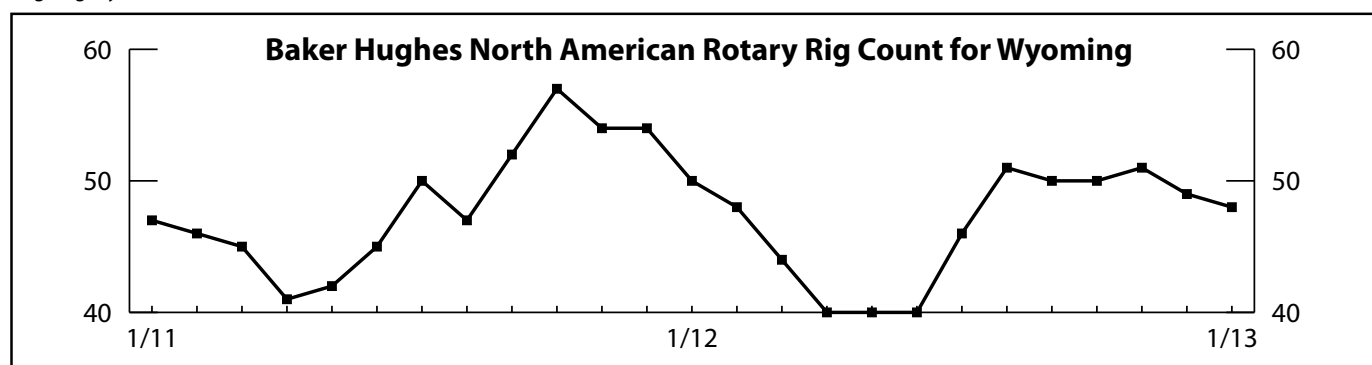
	Jan 2013 (p)	Dec 2012 (r)	Jan 2012 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>279,900</b>	<b>286,400</b>	<b>279,900</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wyoming State Government	17,000	17,400	16,800	-2.3	1.2
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,100	45,700	43,700	-1.3	3.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,200	41,500	40,000	-3.1	0.5
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,738,000	7,081,000	6,830,000	-4.8	-1.3
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	804,000	1,068,000	1,059,000	-24.7	-24.1
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,628,000	8,166,000	8,918,000	5.7	-3.3
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	32,028	22,643	31,190	41.4	2.7
Benefits Paid	\$11,090,053	\$7,630,442	\$10,313,370	45.3	7.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$346.26	\$336.99	\$330.66	2.8	4.7
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	260,436	264,299	257,923	-1.5	1.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.1%	3.5%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	230.3	229.6	226.7	0.3	1.6
Food & Beverages	236.2	235.2	232.6	0.4	1.6
Housing	224.8	224.0	220.8	0.3	1.8
Apparel	124.7	125.7	122.1	-0.8	2.1
Transportation	212.3	211.9	210.8	0.2	0.7
Medical Care	420.7	418.7	408.1	0.5	3.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	114.8	114.4	114.2	0.3	0.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.2	134.7	133.1	0.4	1.6
Other Goods & Services	397.5	396.8	391.4	0.2	1.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	202.4	201.5	200.7	0.4	0.8
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	74	168	84	-56.0	-11.9
Valuation	\$21,153,000	\$19,890,000	\$25,620,000	6.3	-17.4
Single Family Homes	69	62	84	11.3	-17.9
Valuation	\$20,678,000	\$13,103,000	\$25,620,000	57.8	-19.3
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	11	43	18	-74.4	-38.9
Valuation	\$2,907,000	\$5,518,000	\$4,266,000	-47.3	-31.9
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	26	20	24	30.0	8.3
Valuation	\$5,850,000	\$3,641,000	\$4,514,000	60.7	29.6
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

<sup>1</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.





## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

In January, Lincoln County posted the highest unemployment rate (8.1%), followed by Fremont (7.7%) and Johnson (7.2%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jan 2013 (p)	Dec 2012 (r)	Jan 2012 (b)	Jan 2013 (p)	Dec 2012 (r)	Jan 2012 (b)	Jan 2013 (p)	Dec 2012 (r)	Jan 2012 (b)	Jan 2013 (p)	Dec 2012 (r)	Jan 2012 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>46,826</b>	<b>46,791</b>	<b>45,913</b>	<b>43,468</b>	<b>44,057</b>	<b>42,307</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Big Horn	5,156	5,213	4,963	4,808	4,915	4,583	348	298	380	6.7	5.7	7.7
Fremont	19,832	19,632	19,563	18,296	18,404	17,944	1,536	1,228	1,619	7.7	6.3	8.3
Hot Springs	2,530	2,554	2,589	2,378	2,428	2,432	152	126	157	6.0	4.9	6.1
Park	14,844	14,920	14,551	13,814	14,047	13,405	1,030	873	1,146	6.9	5.9	7.9
Washakie	4,464	4,472	4,247	4,172	4,263	3,943	292	209	304	6.5	4.7	7.2
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>55,168</b>	<b>54,892</b>	<b>55,107</b>	<b>51,973</b>	<b>52,258</b>	<b>51,730</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Campbell	28,305	28,045	28,232	26,937	26,871	26,886	1,368	1,174	1,346	4.8	4.2	4.8
Crook	3,522	3,554	3,531	3,296	3,373	3,325	226	181	206	6.4	5.1	5.8
Johnson	3,819	3,861	3,955	3,545	3,642	3,630	274	219	325	7.2	5.7	8.2
Sheridan	16,171	16,094	16,107	15,035	15,187	14,828	1,136	907	1,279	7.0	5.6	7.9
Weston	3,351	3,338	3,282	3,160	3,185	3,061	191	153	221	5.7	4.6	6.7
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>64,106</b>	<b>63,887</b>	<b>64,703</b>	<b>60,412</b>	<b>60,528</b>	<b>60,625</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Lincoln	7,688	7,607	7,854	7,065	7,065	7,081	623	542	773	8.1	7.1	9.8
Sublette	7,237	6,956	7,809	6,919	6,691	7,516	318	265	293	4.4	3.8	3.8
Sweetwater	25,228	25,110	25,088	23,952	24,054	23,724	1,276	1,056	1,364	5.1	4.2	5.4
Teton	13,003	13,231	12,866	12,160	12,269	11,891	843	962	975	6.5	7.3	7.6
Uinta	10,950	10,983	11,086	10,316	10,449	10,413	634	534	673	5.8	4.9	6.1
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>78,661</b>	<b>78,619</b>	<b>77,121</b>	<b>74,073</b>	<b>74,679</b>	<b>71,824</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>5,297</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Albany	20,329	20,773	20,085	19,392	19,950	19,049	937	823	1,036	4.6	4.0	5.2
Goshen	6,541	6,713	6,528	6,182	6,404	6,100	359	309	428	5.5	4.6	6.6
Laramie	46,536	45,822	45,042	43,568	43,276	41,577	2,968	2,546	3,465	6.4	5.6	7.7
Niobrara	1,292	1,323	1,335	1,233	1,273	1,269	59	50	66	4.6	3.8	4.9
Platte	3,963	3,988	4,131	3,698	3,776	3,829	265	212	302	6.7	5.3	7.3
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>60,423</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>59,007</b>	<b>57,325</b>	<b>57,453</b>	<b>55,404</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Carbon	7,860	7,848	7,655	7,381	7,442	7,093	479	406	562	6.1	5.2	7.3
Converse	8,154	8,077	8,091	7,805	7,777	7,677	349	300	414	4.3	3.7	5.1
Natrona	44,409	44,175	43,261	42,139	42,234	40,634	2,270	1,941	2,627	5.1	4.4	6.1
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>305,186</b>	<b>304,293</b>	<b>301,853</b>	<b>287,252</b>	<b>288,978</b>	<b>281,892</b>	<b>17,934</b>	<b>15,315</b>	<b>19,961</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....	4.9	4.9	5.7
U.S. ....	8.5	7.6	8.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....	7.9	7.8	8.3

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2013. Run Date 03/2013.

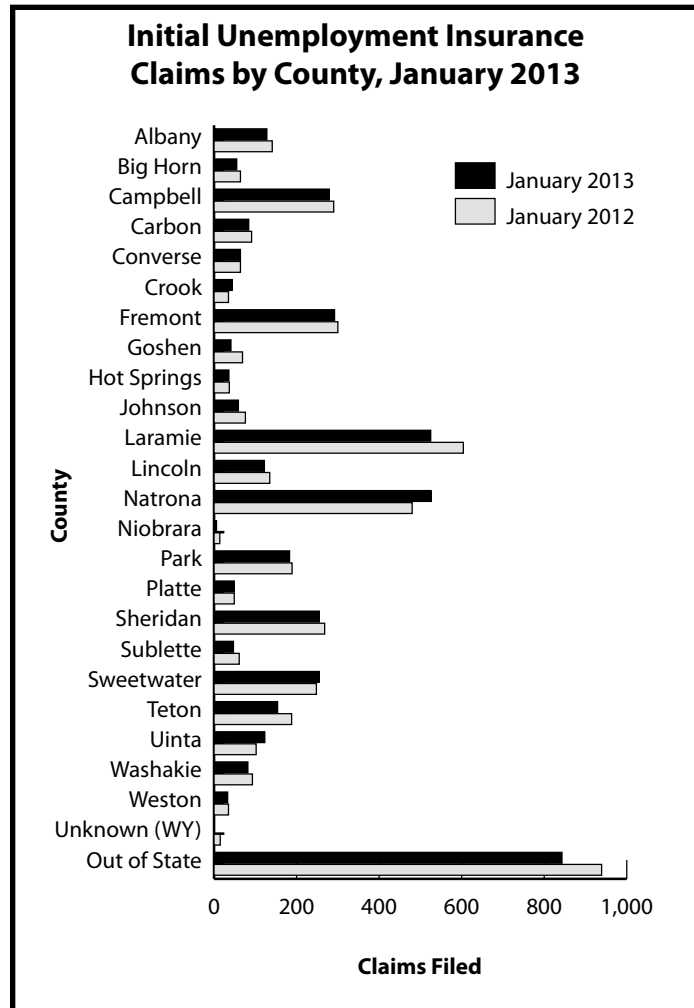
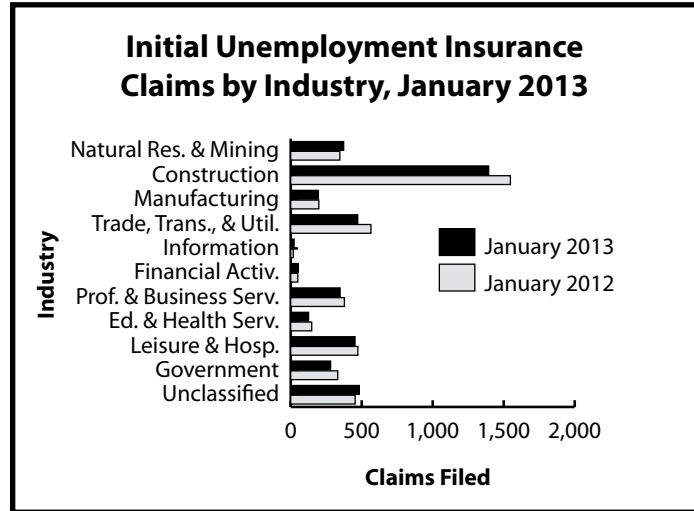
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Initial claims declined by 6.6% compared to January 2012. The largest numeric declines were in construction (-153) and trade, transportation, and utilities (-93).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jan 13	Dec 12	Jan 13	Jan 12
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	373	360	3.6	7.8
Mining	340	333	2.1	7.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	19	23	-17.4	18.8
Construction	1,394	1,645	-15.3	-9.9
Manufacturing	195	213	-8.5	-1.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>-8.8</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	472	427	10.5	-16.5
Wholesale Trade	70	96	-27.1	1.4
Retail Trade	258	194	326	-20.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	144	137	170	-15.3
Information	24	9	18	166.7
Financial Activities	54	51	50	5.9
Prof. and Business Svcs.	348	307	378	13.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	126	125	148	0.8
Leisure & Hospitality	453	312	473	45.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	74	54	69	37.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Federal Government	121	140	155	-13.6
State Government	32	18	29	77.8
Local Government	128	119	146	7.6
Local Education	26	21	29	23.8
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>-10.7</b>

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>-14.2</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>-33.6</b>	<b>-16.4</b>
Construction	225	318	233	-29.2	-3.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-8.1</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	75	67	88	11.9	-14.8
Financial Activities	12	9	9	33.3	33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	53	60	70	-11.7	-24.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	30	16	23	87.5	30.4
Leisure & Hospitality	44	38	55	15.8	-20.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-17.9</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>-17.4</b>

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Construction	207	198	159	4.5	30.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>-15.9</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	76	74	97	2.7	-21.6
Financial Activities	4	9	6	-55.6	-33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	46	42	53	9.5	-13.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	18	18	23	0.0	-21.7
Leisure & Hospitality	38	26	40	46.2	-5.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-56.3</b>	<b>-30.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>-33.3</b>

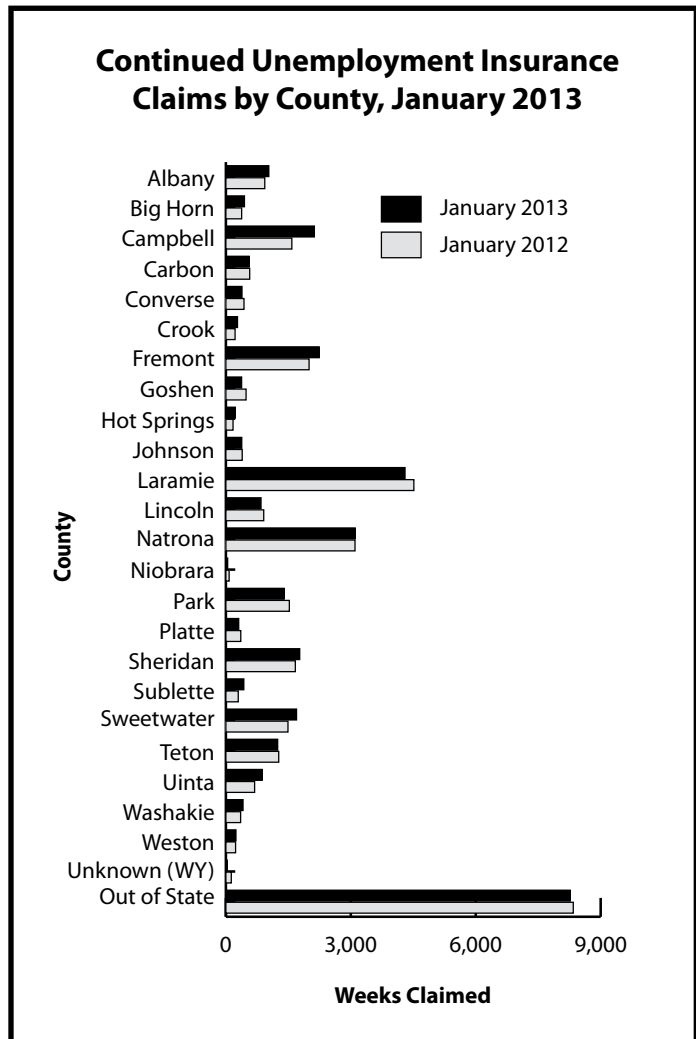
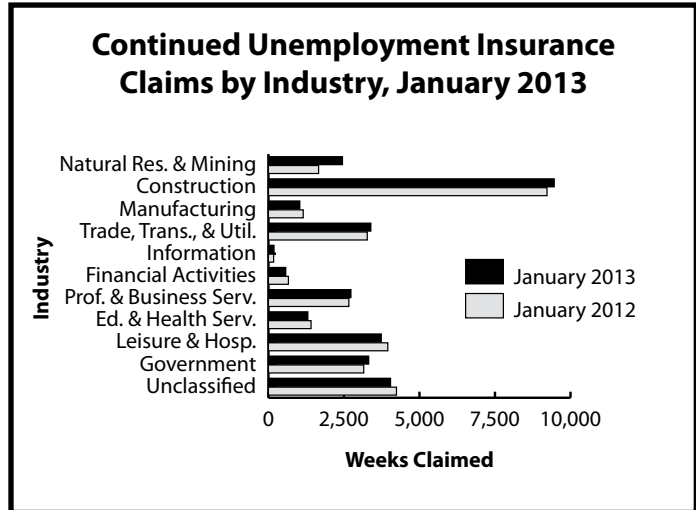
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Continued claims increased slightly (2.8%) over the year while unique claimants decreased by 13.2%. The largest increase in continued claims was in natural resources & mining (47.6%).

Continued Claims	Percent Change				
	Claims Filed		Claims Filed		
	Jan 13	Dec 12	Jan 12	Dec 12	Jan 12
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>33,022</b>	<b>28,969</b>	<b>32,128</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>4,422</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>-55.5</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>8,271</b>	<b>8,566</b>	<b>9,528</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	653	540	681	20.9	-4.1
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	7.9%	6.3%	7.1%	1.6%	0.7%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>12,954</b>	<b>8,888</b>	<b>12,038</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	2,451	2,106	1,661	16.4	47.6
Mining	2,146	1,839	1,393	16.7	54.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	206	179	121	15.1	70.2
Construction	9,462	6,086	9,223	55.5	2.6
Manufacturing	1,039	694	1,152	49.7	-9.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>12,705</b>	<b>13,319</b>	<b>12,695</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,390	3,237	3,272	4.7	3.6
Wholesale Trade	724	750	539	-3.5	34.3
Retail Trade	1,759	1,625	1,978	8.2	-11.1
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	907	862	755	5.2	20.1
Information	185	185	172	0.0	7.6
Financial Activities	573	637	662	-10.0	-13.4
Prof. & Business Services	2,731	2,237	2,663	22.1	2.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,305	1,238	1,411	5.4	-7.5
Leisure and Hospitality	3,736	5,012	3,952	-25.5	-5.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	777	765	555	1.6	40.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Federal Government	1,675	1,609	1,689	4.1	-0.8
State Government	300	313	280	-4.2	7.1
Local Government	1,343	1,289	1,185	4.2	13.3
Local Education	283	297	206	-4.7	37.4
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>4,514</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-19.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>-10.1</b>
Construction	1,683	1,018	1,693	65.3	-0.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	519	512	563	1.4	-7.8
Financial Activities	153	187	149	-18.2	2.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	508	463	521	9.7	-2.5
Educational and Health Svcs.	234	232	224	0.9	4.5
Leisure & Hospitality	320	312	307	2.6	4.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-14.7</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-8.8</b>
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>-13.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Construction	889	471	1,030	88.7	-13.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	463	435	472	6.4	-1.9
Financial Activities	70	67	83	4.5	-15.7
Professional & Business Svcs.	380	281	322	35.2	18.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	223	236	286	-5.5	-22.0
Leisure & Hospitality	272	247	298	10.1	-8.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-38.1</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>



<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.  
<sup>b</sup>Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

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